Volunteer Firemen

JUNE 1940

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION
INTERNATIONAL
60 Batterymarch Street Boston, Massachusetts

VOLUME 7, NUMBER 6. COPYRIGHT 1940 NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION — PRINTED IN U. S. A.

Opening general session of the 44th annual meeting of the National Fire Protection Association.

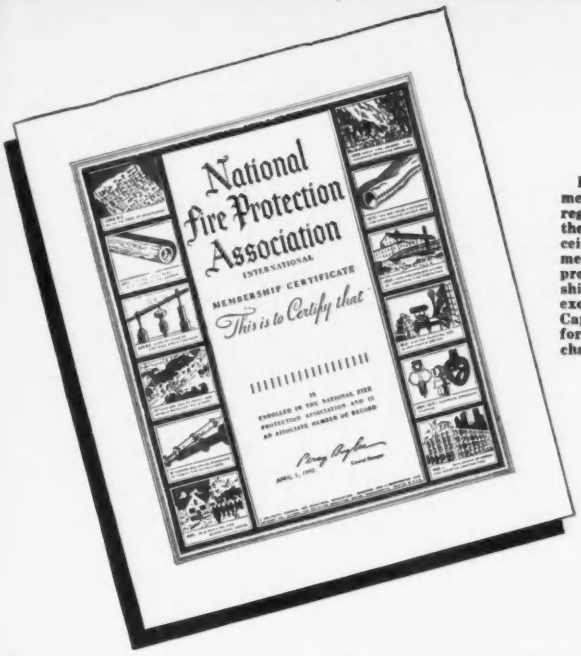
Marine Section meeting Speaker is Deputy Chief Albert B. Carlson, Commanding Marine Division, New York Fire Department. Chairman (at table left) is Samuel D. McComb of New York, retiring president of the N.F.P.A. At his right is A. J. Smith of the Marine Office of America, Secretary of the Marine Section, who was promoted to Chairman at this meeting.

(Right) N.F.P.A. Chief Engineer Bond addressing Volunteer Firemen's Forum. Dr. D. J. Price, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, N.F.P.A. Vice President, presiding. At extreme right is George L. Townsend, Pennsylvania Department of Public Instruction, speaker on firemen's training.

Thirteen states, three Canadian provinces and 22 cities were represented at the Fire Marshals' Section meeting, two views of which are shown above. On platform (left to right) are N.F.P.A. General Manager Percy Bugbee, who is Executive Secretary of the Fire Marshals' Section, W. J. Scott, Chairman of the Section and Fire Marshal of the Province of Ontario, and N.F.P.A. Engineer Charles S. Morgan. Speaker is E. A. Tamm, Assistant Director, U. S. Federal Bureau of Investigation, leading a discussion of arson and sabotage.

Meetings of technical committees: (left) Manufacturing Hazards, Benjamin Richards, Chicago, Chairman; (center) Signaling, John Neale, Chicago, Chairman; (right) Automatic Sprinklers, C. W. Johnson, Philadelphia, Chairman.

N.F.P.A. 44TH ANNUAL MEETING, CHALFONTE-HADDON HALL HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, MAY 7-11, 1940



Fire companies, departments and others holding regular membership in the N.F.P.A. have received this handsome new membership certificate prepared by the membership committee. It was executed by Charles R. Capon, an artist noted for fine work of this character.

Volume 7 **Number 6**

Published by the National Fire Protection Association, a voluntary non-profit organization, 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston, Mass.

Percy Bugbee	General Manager
Robert S. Moulton	Technical Secretary
Horatio Bond	Chief Engineer
Warren Y. Kimball	Fire Record Dept.
Charles S. Morgan	Advertising Manager
Harry Hollander	Editorial Assistant

CONTENTS
For June 1940

N.F.P.A. 44th Annual Meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall Hotel, Atlantic City, May 7-11, 1940	2
Hook-up for a Country Fire	4
Enclosed Bodies, Ladders and Quads	4
Conflagration, Colon, Panama	5
Detroit Restaurant Fire	5
Dance Hall Tragedy, Natchez, Mississippi	6
The Cause—and the Effect, 4th of July Casualties	8
Firemen's Training Schools, Calendar for Summer of 1940	10
A Score Card for Fire Chiefs	12
Crossword Puzzle for a Fireman	12
School Stage Footlights	13
Pyrene Prize Letter Contest	14

THE cover picture shows a fire which started in an oil stove in the home of a retired business man in Londonderry, N. H. The house was over 200 years old.

A WIDE variety of matters of interest to fire departments and municipal officials were acted upon at the 44th annual meeting of the National Fire Protection Association at Atlantic City, May 7-11, 1940. A 1940 edition of the National Electrical Code was approved which upon its publication will be put into effect in a large number of cities which base their regulation of electric wiring on this Code. A proposed state law for electrical inspection was also received and discussed. The Committee on Municipal Fire Apparatus presented an informative report dealing with closed bodies for fire apparatus and other features of the design of ladder trucks and quadruple combinations.

Because careless smokers are still the principal cause of fires, General Manager Percy Bugbee made two proposals for dealing with this hazard. One was to request cigarette manufacturers to give publicity to the idea that users should observe caution in the disposal of matches and smoking material. He also proposed a resolution which was adopted urging United States internal revenue authorities to consider placing on cigarette revenue stamps an educational message, which, he pointed out, could be done without impairing the immediate purposes of the stamp. In all, there were thirty speakers and thirty-seven reports, mostly from technical committees.

Subjects acted on of particular interest to municipal officials include new standards for municipal fire alarm systems; amendments to the N.F.P.A. Building Exits Code covering emergency lighting, school exit enclosures and doors; standards for trailer coaches and trailer coach camps; suggested ordinances on explosives and on piers and wharves; a complete revision of the installation rules on automatic sprinkler systems; revised standards on air conditioning apparatus; a recommended method of flameproofing textiles; amendments to the liquefied petroleum gas standard and minor amendments to the city gas standards which are used as a basis of regulation of these subjects in many states and cities.

THE PROCEEDINGS of the 44th annual meeting will be mailed in July to all fire companies and departments members of the N.F.P.A. These will provide a complete record of the deliberations of the meeting. Volunteer readers will be especially interested in the account of the Volunteer Firemen's Forum. This was well attended by volunteers from companies in nearby New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania and Maryland who supplemented the formal talks of the three speakers with accounts of their own activities in firemen's training and outside aid problems. Those attending felt especially well repaid by the fine inspirational talk by Sherwood Brockwell, Chief of the North Carolina State Volunteer Fire Department.

LAST month 6 departments with 67 men joined the Volunteer Firemen's Section for the first time. In addition 17 departments with 385 men renewed membership. This makes the total enrollment 693 departments and 14,736 men. The following departments are newly enrolled:

Bishop Fire Department, Bishop, California.

Ashton Fire Department, Ashton, Illinois.

Elkader Volunteer Fire Department, Elkader, Iowa.

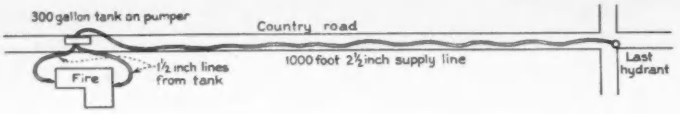
Nichols Community Fire Department, Nichols, Iowa.

Pipestone Fire Department, Pipestone, Minnesota.

Goldens Bridge Fire Department, Goldens Bridge, New York.

THE estimated U. S. fire loss for April, 1940, according to the National Board of Fire Underwriters is $26,657,190. This figure is based on notices of incurred loss received by companies, members of the board, plus an allowance for unreported and uninsured losses. Losses for the first four months of 1940 are $12,454,364 ahead of the losses for the same four months of 1939. The following table shows the losses for each month of 1939 and for the first four months of 1940:

	1939	1940
January	$27,615,316	$36,260,650
February	29,303,520	34,410,250
March	30,682,168	29,788,800
April	27,061,522	26,657,190
Total 4 months	$114,662,526	$127,116,890
May	27,031,700	. . .
June	24,190,700	. . .
July	22,468,304	. . .
August	22,800,500	. . .
September	22,837,250	. . .
October	24,300,500	. . .
November	27,248,160	. . .
December	27,959,200	. . .
Total 12 months	$313,498,840	. . .



HOOK-UP FOR A COUNTRY FIRE

By Warren Y. Kimball

THE other night I went to what might be called a typical country dwelling fire. The fire had broken through the outside wall and had burned through the ceiling into the attic when discovered. Coming in toward the fire, the volunteer fire department properly laid a 2½-inch line from the last hydrant and then went to work for several minutes with booster lines until the 1,000-foot line of large hose could be charged. The 2½-inch hydrant line was subsequently used to supply two 1½-inch lines which put out the fire.

In such rural or suburban fires where long lines of hose are required, there is almost inevitably a delay of several minutes after the fire department arrives before really effective streams can be put into operation. Fire officers have devoted much thought to this situation. We understand from Chief J. Ray Pence in Stillwater, Oklahoma, that he has adopted what is sometimes called a "squad system." Under this plan the first fire truck to roll carries 200-foot lines of 1½-inch hose already connected to the pump and supplied by a 300-gallon water tank on the apparatus. This arrangement gives powerful streams which can be placed in service just as fast as the small booster line with the old-style rigs. One man can handle each of the 1½-inch streams.

As the "squad" truck arrives at the point of operation it lays a 2½ or 3-inch supply line from the nearest hydrant. This line is used to keep the 300 gallon tank filled, so high pressure is not necessary even for long lines. If no hydrant is available a pumper drafting from any convenient source of supply such as a cistern or stream which can provide as little as 100 gallons a minute can keep the tank on the "squad" filled. Some rural departments have special water tank trucks to keep the "squad" lines supplied.

It is also worth noting that a number of departments, both large and small, are equipping their quadruple combinations and service ladder trucks with large water tanks and 1½-inch hose to provide similar first aid service. On building fire calls, this truck goes first and gets the two 1½-inch streams in service immediately, with the added advantage that the ladders, salvage covers, and other equipment carried on the truck are conveniently spotted in front of the fire. A pumper may be used to keep the tank filled. Few dwelling fires require more than two good 1½-inch streams. If a 2½-inch line is needed the pump on the quad can be used to relay the water.

Enclosed Bodies, Ladders, Quads

THE N.F.P.A. Committee on Municipal Fire Apparatus, of which Chief J. N. Sullivan of Utica, New York, is chairman, presented in its report to the annual meeting last month the following observations on enclosed bodies for fire apparatus, ladder trucks and quads. These are of interest to all departments considering new apparatus.

During the past year there has been definite indication of the opinion that protecting firemen against severe winter weather and while driving in rain and snow is a desirable feature.

Practically all existing fire apparatus was built with no such protection but many departments are now installing windshields on old apparatus and much of the new equipment purchased is provided with enclosed cab, at least for the driver and the officer riding with him. A number of the manufacturers have made this cab sufficiently large to seat five or six men. A considerable percentage of the builders of fire equipment have realized that running boards on the side of fire apparatus are dangerous to the men riding on the equipment and left unavailable much space which could be used for the carrying of necessary tools and other appliances. Provision is still made on much of the apparatus for men to ride on the rear running board. Some protection for these men, both as to wind and as to the danger of being thrown off, has been provided in New York City by a movable windshield placed above and at the rear of the hose body and by providing straps similar to those used in street cars so that the men can hold on to better advantage.

There is a marked tendency on the part of all the manufacturers to have less equipment on the exterior of the body proper and to install tools and appliances in partitioned-off spaces provided with doors.

Probably the most important feature yet to be worked out in connection with the design of fire apparatus is that of providing greater road visibility for the driver. With the large sized engine necessary in fire equipment the placing of the driver back of the engine seriously interferes with visibility. A few pieces of fire apparatus have been constructed with the cab over the engine. It is believed this will be the ultimate design of all fire apparatus, but as it would involve considerable redesigning on the part of all of the manufacturers and also on the part of some of the commercial truck builders whose chassis is used for fire apparatus, there may be a delay of several years before this form of apparatus becomes general.

A few ladder trucks have been built of the totally enclosed type but this is not likely to become a general practice, and the committee sees no good reason for recommending the enclosing of ladder trucks.

There has been a marked tendency on the part of certain fire departments to consider an aerial ladder a desirable feature for any ladder truck. This has been brought about by the ability of manufacturers to build a suitable multi-section ladder. It is quite probable that even the so-called "city service" ladder of the future will be provided with at least a 65-foot aerial extension ladder. Where the aerial extension is installed it is impracticable to enclose the portion of the truck on which the ladders are carried. There is some need to provide riding space for at least 8 men on any ladder truck and build the

This Dodge truck just put into service in Sabetha, Kansas, is equipped with a 400-gallon water tank. It also has pump discharge connections so that it can supply 1½-inch hose lines as described in the above article.

International.

Colon, Panama, adjoins the Panama Canal Zone on the Atlantic side. In April a fire shown in the view above swept through sixteen blocks of wooden buildings.

truck with no side running boards.

Special pieces of apparatus such as ambulances, emergency wagons, lighting wagons, and salvage wagons are becoming recognized as definite parts of a modern fire department. These can, in practically all cases, be built as totally enclosed equipment.

AS a summary, the N.F.P.A. Committee on Municipal Fire Apparatus recommends that manufacturers of fire apparatus give attention to the following details.

1. The location of the driver so that he has full visibility of the road, including that portion of the road within a few feet of the apparatus, and that he will also have better visibility up and down side streets.

2. That sufficiently enclosed space be provided for the entire crew if possible and that where this is not feasible, safe riding space be provided at the rear of the apparatus and that no provisions be made by which men can ride on the side running boards.

3. That further study be made of the loading of hose and the carrying of equipment so that ultimately all hose and other equipment will be protected against the weather

4. That consideration be given to the adoption of the principle of requiring an aerial ladder, either power or spring raised, on every ladder truck.

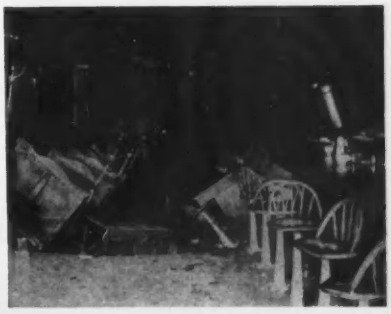
5. That not too much attention be paid to the idea of streamlining at the expense of serviceability.

TO properly respond to fires, ladder trucks, because of their weight, must have high power engines. In the past a ladder truck was considered as primarily providing a portable fire escape for the occupants of the building; also it provides ladders to permit the fire department to fight fires in upper stories of buildings. It appears to be the present opinion of many fire chiefs that greater use can be made of a ladder company than has been done in the past, and there have been many cases where ladder trucks have been provided with a pump of 500 to 1,000 gallons capacity for serious fires.

Very little ladder work is usually needed after the first few minutes of a fire, and it is seldom that ladder trucks will be called out, for serious fires, in the same proportion as will the engine companies. This often leaves several ladder trucks in their stations, but where these are not provided with a pump and do not carry hose, they are of little value in extinguishing a fire.

It would seem wise to include, as a general specification, a requirement that a ladder truck be provided with a pump of a capacity equal to that permitted by the size of the engine. It does not seem necessary to further burden the apparatus with hose bodies but rather to have the hose carried on reserve hose wagons which can be located at the station occupied by the truck. This applies primarily to the 75-foot and longer aerial ladder trucks. For the 65-foot truck or the service ladder truck it is probable that there would be many places where hose will be carried and the one piece will be operated in residential territories both as a pumping engine and as a ladder truck.

Such a piece of apparatus is suitable for residential territory but to be of value both as a ladder truck and a pumping engine it is necessary to provide an average of 3 more men than would be needed for an ordinary engine company.



Fire Marshal Otto Lindemeyer of Detroit reports an interesting four alarm fire in which one fireman lost his life. The fire loss was $85,000. The building housed a furniture sture and a drug store with offices and apartments above. The fire spread through a partially opened fire door in the basement (left) and up an open stairway and pipe shaft to upper floors. The picture shows how plumbing soil pipes placed across the fire door's track prevented its closing and allowed the fire to spread. With the collapse of the floor (right) a Detroit fireman met death when trapped beneath the overturned restaurant counter shown near the center of the picture. A 4-inch cement floor had been added to the old building without providing proper supports.

Dance Hall Tragedy

NATCHEZ MISSISSIPPI

The Rhythm Club fire shows that serious loss of life can occur even in a one-story building of incombustible construction. View the morning after the fire.
Pictures, Inc.

NATCHEZ, Mississippi, is one of the very old river towns. Lately it has come into national prominence due to annual pilgrimages to display the many beautiful ante-bellum homes in and around the city. It has a population of about 16,000, approximately 60 per cent being negroes.

The Rhythm Club at Natchez was not the sort of place that most persons think of as a fire trap. Yet only the New London, Texas, school disaster has caused a greater loss of life by fire in the past ten years. Since the start of the twentieth century only six fires have taken greater toll than this dance hall blaze which on the evening of April 23, 1940 required only ten or fifteen minutes to snuff out the lives of 207 negroes and injure 200 others.

Before the fire the club did not look deadly. It was only one-story high. The roof and sides were of incombustible corrugated iron. Nevertheless, from a fire point of view, the club was as dangerous as a powder keg. It was long and narrow with one small door at the front as the only exit. The low rafters were hung with long and flammable Spanish moss for decorative effect. The windows were reportedly nailed down to keep out "gate crashers." There were apparently no skylights or upper windows to vent the heat of a fire which the metal walls of the building would confine like an oven.

On the night of the fire a Chicago orchestra had attracted a crowd which overflowed into the street. It is estimated that 700 or more persons were inside about 11:15 P. M. The fire started near the hamburger stand in the front of the dance hall in the gray Spanish moss. This burned rapidly and vigorously. Those in the lobby in front of the dance floor were able to get out the door but others on the dance floor were trapped by a hedge of fire caused by the moss which fell as it burned, igniting clothing of the people below. They were driven to the rear wall of the building where they piled up, dying by suffocation or by being trampled. It is amazing, under the circumstances, that so many got out alive. The main exit, and the only one, passed through a cloak room and vestibule the doors of which opened the wrong way, inward.

Layout of the Rhythm Club of Natchez showing details of construction and arrangement of the building. This diagram and other technical information on the fire are available through the courtesy of engineers Robert P. Bell, W. C. Maute and F. H. Jackson of the Mississippi State Rating Bureau.

Within a few minutes the fire department arrived and the fire was quickly extinguished. Sheet metal siding was torn off to allow the rescuers to reach the victims. Many imprisoned below the dead were reportedly still struggling but were mostly suffocated before they could be released.

It seems likely that but for the fire flashing over the Spanish moss decorations, this loss of life would not have occurred. The Natchez fire is far from the first major tragedy attributable to such combustible decorations. Back in 1929, decorations of hanging oak leaves in the fashionable Detroit Study Club combined with boarded windows to cause twenty-two deaths, and twice as many injuries from a fire and panic started when a carelessly discarded match ignited the decorations. In 1936 nine persons in a New York City restaurant lost their lives by fire and panic when a blaze spreading through a window from the floor below flashed over festooned silk cloth ceiling decorations. The N.F.P.A. Building Exits Code and the fire laws in many cities require that such decorations be "flameproofed" and every fire department should insist upon this fundamental safety measure for the protection of any building where crowds may gather.

Also as a basic life safety requirement, the N.F.P.A. Building Exits Code has long demanded at least two means of exit, of adequate width, for every place where crowds may gather. While the Natchez dance hall was obviously overcrowded at the time of the fire, a good main exit and emergency rear exits, both with doors opening outward, would have prevented such wholesale massacre.

Pictures, Inc.

A general view of the dance floor. The orchestra platform was at the rear right and the bar at the rear left. Wires under the ceiling joists as shown in the picture above supported the moss decorations. A few strands of moss not burned may be seen hanging over the orchestra platform. The view at the right, taken before bodies were removed, shows them piled between the bar and the platform.

How Safe Are Places of Assembly in Your Town?

THE fire department of Natchez responded promptly and easily put out the fire in the dance hall. But they were much too late—several weeks or months too late. The factors which caused the loss of life could only have been dealt with before any fire occurred. Had one fireman been sent to the building beforehand, he might have done what the whole fire department couldn't do later. He certainly could have asked for at least one extra exit and that the doors be arranged to open outward. He could have pointed out the serious hazard to life in the quick-burning, tinder-dry decorations and windows nailed shut.

Here's How to "Flameproof" Combustible Decorations

IT IS best for safety to limit the amounts of flammable decorations but where such decorations are to be used they should always be "flameproofed." This flameproofing is not a difficult job. A mixture of borax and boric acid, applied in water solution by dipping or spraying, is about the most suitable treatment for fabrics and other materials not exposed to the weather, so that a water-soluble "fireproofing" agent may be used. This borax-boric acid solution has the advantage of not affecting colors. It is non-poisonous, does not promote decay and after treatment decorations do not become dusty or feel damp. A mixture of half borax and half boric acid is much more effective than either borax or boric acid alone. Impregnation to the extent of ten per cent of the weight of the material protected is the minimum recommended. This solution is widely used to protect theatre scenery.

Here's what a handful of the quick-burning Spanish moss looks like.

The Cause -

WITH Europe giving a display of its own brand of fireworks, there is more than ever a reason why the United States should attempt to celebrate its 4th of July this year without the orgy of fire and noise which has been traditional. Successful civic celebrations are taking the place of the unbridled use of fireworks in the hands of small children. More than ever this year, 4th of July will be a period which parents can pass without being exposed to the fear that their children will be maimed or blinded from fireworks.

One city, for example, put the emphasis on a community celebration giving everybody a chance to use up their energies in a monster parade and other civic celebrations. All civic, racial and religious groups participated in the parade which included even the Chinese laundrymen. The day was made complete with a public display of fireworks. The public display was a show such as no private individual could afford and adequately satisfied the citizens that Independence Day had been properly celebrated.

It is an appalling fact that more persons were killed celebrating July 4 in a recent 30-year period than were killed in the entire war of independence. The war cost only 4,044 lives, but the 30-year compilation of loss of life statistics totaled 4,290.

Fortunate it is that the use of fireworks is limited to only a few days of the year. These are the days immediately before and after July 4 in most of the country. Fireworks are used in parts of New England in celebrating Bunker Hill day on June 17. Christmas and New Year's are celebrated by fireworks throughout parts of the South and Southwest while fireworks are used little, if any, in celebrations in Canada.

There are a few who feel that children should not be "deprived of the innocent pleasures" of fireworks. Fireworks accidents have never struck home to them. Here are a few typical examples selected from the list of reports on fireworks casualties in recent years.

P. & A.

Here's where all the trouble starts. Stop the sale of fireworks and you are then on the way to a safe, sane and quiet 4th of July.

Keystone

The more noise the better, say these youngsters, as a young celebrant sets off a giant firecracker for two fearful but admiring young ladies. They are learning about fireworks.

Forty-eight of the victims of fireworks in one year were burned to death when their clothes ignited from the so-called "harmless" sparklers and other harmless fireworks.

St. Louis, Mo. Four lives were lost when fireworks which were being sold in a store in violation of municipal regulation, were ignited.

Swampscott, Mass. A man was severely burned in saving his son whose clothing became ignited while playing with fireworks in the yard of his home.

In one tragic accident at Hornell, N. Y., a boy's heart was pierced by a fragment of tin, when he exploded a firecracker in a tin can.

Boston, Mass. Powder being prepared for home-made fireworks exploded from an unknown cause, resulting in a boy's losing two fingers from his right hand.

Mary Dunn, 6-year-old daughter of a Chicago detective, was killed. She was fatally burned when an unidentified boy threw a lighted firecracker into her lap.

Nampa, Idaho. Apparently a child entered a drugstore with a lighted piece of punk in his hand and it ignited the stock of fireworks near the front door. Six people including two children were killed.

A youth, aged 19, from Los Angeles, Calif., received severe burns in the region of the groin and is crippled for life. He was riding in a car with firecrackers in his lap. They were ignited by a spark from a cigarette.

THE N.F.P.A. Model Fireworks Law is based on the idea of substituting public displays of fireworks, which are permitted under proper supervision of fire authorities, for use of fireworks by the public, which is prohibited. This keeps fireworks out of the hands of small children. The adoption of a fireworks law by New York State during the past year brings to 9 the number of states with satisfactory legislation based on this Model Law. The other 8 states are Michigan, Iowa, New Jersey, Indiana, West Virginia, Delaware, Utah and Pennsylvania.

The effectiveness of adequate state legislation in greatly reducing the number of deaths due to fireworks can be seen from the three previous years' total death records of states in which human lives were forfeited because of the Fourth of July celebration.

In 1937 there were twenty deaths and in 1938 eighteen. The 1939 record was only thirteen.

-and the Effect

Acme

But experience is a hard school. Believing that the fuse of a 4-inch firecracker had gone out, this youngster put it in his mouth while he looked for a match to relight it.

The third annual summary of Fourth of July injuries due to fireworks and explosives, published by the American Medical Association, 1940, shows the injuries by states in the United States caused from fireworks last year.

IN 1938, the total injuries from fireworks ran as high as 7,933. The improvement is mainly due to Pennsylvania's adoption of the model fireworks law. In 1938 without the law, that state reported to the American Medical Association 1,702 injuries. The campaign for universal adoption of the model law continues. Another active ally to the N.F.P.A., the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness, and other organizations is the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce Fire Prevention Committee. Dr. Josephine Peirce, Chairman of the Department of the American Home, is to ask the General Federation of Women's Clubs this year to adopt a resolution endorsing the Model Law. The Fire Waste Council of the United States Chamber of Commerce in April, 1940, passed a resolution urging Governor Lehman of New York to sign the fireworks bill then before him. The International Association of Fire Fighters and the International Association of Fire Chiefs strongly urged their members in New York to support the measure there this year. The distinguished character of these organizations and others such as the National Safety Council, the American Museum of Safety, and other public-spirited organizations, is evidence of the support which fireworks legislation of the type recommended by the N. F. P. A. Model Law has from the general public.

Today because of state legislation and city ordinance against the use of fireworks by the general public, approximately one-third of the total United States population is protected from injury due to fireworks.

This year again fire departments will have their usual big job of keeping the Independence Day list of accidents as low as possible. In the 9 states which have adequate fireworks legislation their enforcement of the law will tend to control the hazard. Promotion of public displays by the department very often makes enforcement appreciably easier.

States which do not have restrictions comparable to those recommended by the N.F.P.A. often have laws or regulations which prohibit some dangerous types of fireworks. In these, and in cities prohibiting fireworks by local ordinance, firemen can materially aid the cause of safety by enforcing what laws they have. In locations where sale is allowed, many departments will enforce safety measures for every fireworks stand. No stand, for example, will be allowed in the front of a store, where it conceivably might cut off exit in case of fire. They will require fire extinguishers or water pails to be kept nearby ready for instant use. Firemen also commonly have authority to enforce "No Smoking" rules.

Fourth of July Injuries Due to Fireworks and Explosives

Compiled by American Medical Association

State	1939
Alabama	17
Arizona	30
Arkansas	3
California	650
Colorado	10
Connecticut	201
Delaware	22
District of Columbia	57
Florida	62
Georgia	5
Idaho	7
Illinois	452
Indiana	198
Iowa	6
Kansas	61
Kentucky	6
Louisiana	12
Maine	59
Maryland	169
Massachusetts	333
Michigan	126
Minnesota	152
Mississippi	0
Missouri	357
Montana	38
Nebraska	17
Nevada	0
New Hampshire	25
New Jersey	112
New Mexico	5
New York	1,491
North Carolina	8
North Dakota	2
Ohio	337
Oklahoma	32
Oregon	27
Pennsylvania	85
Rhode Island	181
South Carolina	2
South Dakota	14
Tennessee	6
Texas	31
Utah	5
Vermont	1
Virginia	6
Washington	66
West Virginia	0
Wisconsin	66
Wyoming	2
Unknown	0
Total	5,560

Acme

Never again, honestly, say Charlie Murphy, 9 (left), and Stanley Swirz, 6, as after treatment for burns, they take a pledge never to fool with firecrackers.

Firemen's Training Schools

CALENDAR FOR SUMMER OF 1940

ARE you planning to go to your fire school this summer? Or to otherwise participate in your state training program? The following is a current summary of firemen's training activity as reported by those responsible for this activity in the various states and provinces. Reports included are those reaching VOLUNTEER FIREMEN in time for publication in this issue.

Alabama — Fourth annual training school, June 3-8, University of Alabama. Comprehensive training courses by local teachers are being given at Andalusia, Anniston, Attalla, Bessemer, Birmingham, Brewton, Carbon Hill, Clanton, Cordova, Eufaula, Gadsden, Greenville, Huntsville, Jasper, Leeds, Luverne, Mobile, Montgomery, Opelika, Parrish, Selma, Sylacauga, Talladega, Tuscaloosa and Tuscumbia.

Arizona—State Firemen's Association has appointed an educational committee to work out a new program with State Department for Vocational Education.

Arkansas—Regional schools (2-4 days) held in the following cities during January, February, March, and April, with a total attendance of 341 men. In addition field instructor gave ten hour introductory training course at Cotton Plant and Searcy, 27 men completing it. Regional schools scheduled during May and June at Helena, Monticello, Pine Bluff, and Hot Springs.

California—Consult Fire Training Division Bureau of Trade and Industrial Education, Sacramento.

Connecticut — Ten regional schools scheduled this year. Consult State Supervisor, Trade and Industrial Education, Hartford, for dates. Drill masters from 23 cities have qualified as instructors for regional schools and meet monthly.

Colorado—Tenth annual fire school, July 10-13, Glenwood Springs. For other activities consult Colorado State Firemen's Association, 215 Boston Building, Denver.

Delaware—Local training classes. Consult supervisor of Fire Training, State Board for Vocational Education, Wilmington.

Florida—Eleventh annual short course will be held at Daytona Beach, July 22-26. This is the first year that the State Department of Education is cooperating with the State Firemen's Association in the fire college. Six units of a basic training course are being offered at the college. These same units will be offered in separate towns or districts wherever there is sufficient demand and local facilities for them are available. Consult J. F. MacMillian, Coordinator of the Fire College, Cocoa.

Georgia—Sixth annual fire college held May 8-10 at Atlanta. In addition, classes taking the Georgia Standard Fire Fighter Vocational School Course of study have been held at Atlanta and Augusta this year. The Augusta group of 25 men terminated their present schedule of classes April 15. The class of 153 men are continuing.

State Fire School Short Courses
Summer of 1940

11th South Dakota	June 3- 7	Madison
4th Alabama	June 3- 8	University
16th Illinois	June 11-14	Champaign-Urbana
7th Indiana	June 18-21	Lafeyette
11th Oregon	June 24-26	Roseburg
10th Colorado	July 10-13	Glenwood Springs
10th Washington	July 17-20	Port Angeles
7th British Columbia	July 22-25	Victoria
11th Florida	July 22-26	Daytona Beach
10th West Virginia	July 22-26	Morgantown
11th Texas	July 28-Aug. 2	College Station
11th Missouri (S. E.)	Aug. 7-8	Charleston
2nd Pennsylvania	Aug. 26-30	State College
11th Maryland	Sept. 3- 6	College Park
10th Kansas	Sept. 10-13	Lawrence

Illinois—Sixteenth annual fire college, June 11-14, University of Illinois, Champaign-Urbana. In addition training discussions are regularly held at firemen's meetings in 12 districts of the state. Also field instructors of state fire marshal's office gave 4 to 5 hours instruction in 24 departments, 114 men attending.

Indiana—Seventh annual short course, June 18-21, Purdue University, Lafayette. The first annual inspectors' school was held February 28-29 at Indianapolis with 453 men attending from 190 cities. Five regional schools with attendance of 550 have been held and 52 more are scheduled for 1940. Training courses of 18 hours covering 10 units are being held at Hammond, South Bend, Winona Lake, Pierceton, Bremen, Glenwood, Connersville, Lawrence, Westfield, Evansville, Black Oak and Blake Road. with 437 men attending. Enrollment of 3,000 men is expected during 1940 in these and similar courses. Consult Indiana Fire Service Training Schools, Purdue University, Lafayette.

Iowa — Sixteenth annual fire school, May 21-24, Iowa State College, Ames. Second fire department instructors' school, May 20-24, Fire Station No. 2. Ames. Introductory training course of ten units has been given at Fort Dodge and Independence. A series of district short courses will be held this Fall. Consult Director, Iowa Fire School, Ames.

Kansas — Tenth annual fire college, September 10-13, University of Kansas, Lawrence.

Kentucky—A short course will be held in September at Bowling Green. A regional short course is scheduled May 14-15 at Paducah. A new state-wide training set-up under the State Vocational Education Department is getting under way. Training has been given this year by the field instructor at 9 cities, 116 men averaging 20 hours instruction. Departments scheduled for instruction in May and June are Jackson, Paducah, Corbin, Danville, Hazard, and Morehead.

Louisiana—Eleventh annual fire school, April 22-26, Baton Rouge, 59 men from 38 cities attending. For information regarding Louisiana training program consult Chief R. A. Bojan, Secretary, State Fire School, Baton Rouge.

Maryland—Eleventh annual fire college, September 3-6, University of Maryland, College Park. Local and regional instructors are conducting 28 basic 75 hour training courses with 566 men enrolled from 65 companies. Three hundred and seven men from 65 companies are obtaining 69 hours of advanced training in 16 classes.

Massachusetts — Zone school classes have been held this Spring at Arlington, Brookline, Fitchburg, and Greenfield with 95 men from 24 departments attending. Local classes were held at Greenfield, Northfield, Shelburne Falls, Georgetown, West Newbury, Bolton, West Warren, Warren, Swansea, Brookfield, Ashfield, Dover, Seekonk, Whately, West Concord, and Concord, with 318 men attending. For future classes consult State Division of Vocational Education.

Minnesota—Thirteenth Northwest Fire School, May 15-17, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis.

Missouri—Eighth annual Missouri Central Fire School, May 22, at Columbia, is scheduled to cover advanced subjects. The eleventh annual fire school of the southeast Missouri Fire Fighters Association is scheduled for August 7-8 at Charleston.

Nebraska — Third annual firemen's training school, April 22-24, Grand Island. The following one day regional fire schools were held in March: Norfolk, 237 men from 47 departments; Ainsworth 88 men from 16 departments; Alliance, 94 men from 16 departments; McCook, 92 men from 16 departments; and Fairbury, 108 men from 23 departments. Following a recent conference of Nebraska fire chiefs the State Vocational Education Department appointed a state field instructor.

New Hampshire—A state training program was organized in March under the State Board of Education and the New Hampshire Fire Chiefs' Association. A 16 hour short course with 47 men representing all towns in Cheshire County was started at Keene during April. District short courses are scheduled to start in May at Claremont, Franklin, and Concord.

New Jersey—In Morris County there is the Morris County Fire School Association of which Chief C. Frederick Webb of Mountain Lakes is secretary. The South Jersey Fire School Council, of which Battalion Chief Wm. B. Plasket of Salem is secretary, operates schools in Camden, Burlington, Gloucester, Cape May, and Salem Counties.

The Vocational Division, State Department of Public Instruction, Trenton, assists local departments or other groups in organizing training programs.

New Mexico — Eleventh annual fire school, May 13-15, at Hobbs attracted 105 men from 26 departments. A four story steel drill tower is under construction. Since January 1, ten hour introductory courses have been held at twelve cities. Similar courses are scheduled for Belen, Los Lumas, Socorro, Espenola, Sante Fe, Roy, Springer, Lordsburg, and Hot Springs under direction of Chief C. A. Ehrich, field instructor, Las Vegas.

New York—Sixty-one fire departments in Nassau County are enrolled in 14 hour course with four indoor and three outdoor instruction periods. Subjects covered are more advanced each year and members passing annual examinations receive certificates from the Municipal Training Institute of the State of New York. Three field instructors with light commercial trucks equipped with instruction appliances reached 1,146 men in 33 departments from January 1 to April 30, according to Supervising Instructor Arthur F. Bell. In March an introductory course for new fire department members was initiated and plans are underway for an officers' instruction course. Persons interested in firemen's training in other sections of New York State should write Albert H. Hall, Chief, Bureau of Public Service Training, State Education Department, Albany.

North Carolina—Twelfth annual fire college, May 13-16, Charlotte.

North Dakota—Five one-day regional schools are being planned for July. Plans are also under consideration for a field instructor program later this year. Consult C. B. Craven, Supervisor, Fire School Department, Carrington.

Ohio—Forty hour basic training courses consisting of two hour weekly lessons are being conducted at Freeport, Carrolton, Bowerston, Sugarcreek, East Sparta, Waynesburg, Malvern, Newcomerstown, Point Washington, and Canal Fulton. These courses are under the supervision of Chief Walter T. Banning of New Philadelphia, Instructor, Fire Service Extension, Kent State University, in cooperation with State Board for Vocational Education.

Oklahoma—Fifteenth annual fire school, August 19-30, Stillwater. Regional short courses at Stillwater in February and March reached 22 men from 7 departments. Short courses are scheduled for May and June at Purcell and Hugo. Advanced training under qualified local instructors is under way or has been completed this year in the following 22 cities. This training consists of unit courses of 18 to 60 hours per subject. Ten hour introductory courses were given by field instructors at Lindsay, Geary, Nowata, Hydro, Cement, LaVerne, and Mooreland. Consult Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, Stillwater.

Oregon—Eleventh annual fire school. June 24-26, Roseburg.

Pennsylvania—Second annual training school, August 26-30, State College. Comprehensive training courses of 18 weekly lessons have been completed or are in progress at 84 locations with 3,000 firemen from 351 companies enrolled. Courses are now being held at Huntingdon, Butler, Lewisburg, Camp Hill, Hershey, Throop, Berwick, Bareville, Lititz, Landisville, Paradise, Millvale, Northampton, Lehighton, Harrison City, Mt. Pleasant, Indiana, Erie, Slatington, Glenshaw, Greensburg, Vandergrift, Spangler, Ebensburg, Dale Boro, Bloomsburg, Sayre, Somerset, Blakely, Lunkhannock, Towanda, Newport Twp., Clarks Summit, Dalton, Swoyerville, Taylor, Dupont, Philipsburg, Windber, Mansfield, Burnham, Waynesboro, Chambersburg, Hanover, Mechanicsburg, and Lebanon. In addition courses are scheduled at Montrose, Lewistown, Carlisle, Williamsport, Green County, Delaware County, Butler County, and Uniontown. In addition during March and April all classes received special instruction on arson and fire investigation work. Consult Public Service Institute, Harrisburg.

Rhode Island—One day training conference contemplated at State College, Kingston, date not set. Woonasquatucket Valley Firemen's League will train all member companies.

South Dakota—Eleventh annual fire school, June 3-7, Madison.

Tennessee—Ten hour basic training courses conducted January-April by field instructor at 33 departments with 473 men enrolled. Consult Fire Department Instructor, State Department of Education, Nashville.

Texas—Eleventh annual fire college. July 28-August 2, College Station. From January to April, 1940, the field instructor visited 102 departments giving four hours instruction to an average of 28 men in each department. In addition three district meetings each attracted an average attendance of 130 men. Departments on Field Instructor Frank Williams' itinerary from May 1 to June 10 are: Borger, Perryton, Canadian, Pampa, Panhandle, McLean, Wheeler, Wellington, Childress, Paducah, Chillicothe, Vernon, Electra, Burkburnett, Wichita Falls, Saint Jo, Bowie, Decatur, Celina, University Park, Grand Prairie, McKinney, Garland, Kaufman, Grand Saline, Tyler, Kilgore, Marshall, Carthage, Nacogdoches, Livingston, and Houston. Neighboring departments are invited to attend these classes.

Utah—State training program being reorganized. New course of study planned for regional schools starting next Fall. Consult Director, Trades, Industries and Distributive Education, 223 State Capitol Building, Salt Lake City.

Vermont—Fire department instructor's training school conducted at Rutland, March 4-7, by State Trade and Industrial Education Service, 39 attending. District short courses planned for May and June: Hardwick, St. Johnsbury and Lyndonville, Newport and Barton, Poultney and Fairhaven, Brattleboro, Bennington, and St. Albans. Consult State Supervisor, Trade and Industrial Education, Montpelier.

Virginia—Two field instructors have completed 30 hour courses this year at 12 cities with total attendance of 285 men. Schools are in progress at Tappahannock, West Point, Urbanna, Gloucester, Mathews, Abingdon, Chilhowie, Marion, Rural Retreat, and Wytheville, with 167 men attending. Consult League of Virginia Municipalities, Richmond.

Washington—Tenth annual fire school, July 17-20, Port Angeles. Regional six hour short courses held January-April at Port Angeles, Lynden, Concrete, Mount Vernon, Longview, Winlock, Renton, Leavenworth, Grandview, Kennewick, and Pullman. An average of 56 men from ten departments attended each session. Short courses were scheduled for May and June at LaConner, Pomeroy, Bothel, Lynden, Auburn, Ephrata, and Ellensburg. Beside the district schools field instructors this year visited 14 cities. Consult W. A. Grace, Chairman, State Fire School, 716 Mohawk Building, Spokane.

DETECTS FIRE IN ITS INFANCY

"FIRE-CRY"

AUTOMATIC

FIRE ALARM

The ultimate in thermostatically-controlled, spring-operated, individually-contained fire detection devices—a practical alarm—efficient and economical—and one which is tested and listed by Underwriters' Laboratories. Ideally related to fire protection and particularly valuable in those localities which are served by Volunteer Fire Departments. Fire-Cry combines flexibility of installation, dependability, economy, and a freedom from dependence upon electric or other outside operating power.

For Further Information or Dealers' Proposition write

THE FYR-FYTER COMPANY

Dept. 20-54 DAYTON, OHIO

West Virginia—Tenth annual fire school July 22-26, West Virginia University, Morgantown. In May, 415 members of sixteen departments are completing 30-week comprehensive courses. Consult Fire Service Extension Schools, W. Va. University, Morgantown.

Wyoming—A 30-hour teacher training conference was held at Cheyenne with 26 firemen present. A program of field instruction is being organized. For information consult State Director of Vocational Education, Cheyenne.

CANADIAN PROGRAMS

British Columbia—Provincial fire college, July 22-25, Victoria. Four regional schools are planned for 1940 at dates to be decided.

Nova Scotia—A training program is being organized for the 50 Nova Scotia volunteer departments, by Fire Marshals department, Halifax.

Ontario—A two day regional short at Kingston, April 11-12, attracted 76 men from 18 departments. Similar short courses are scheduled for May and June at London, St. Catharines, and Kirkland Lake. In addition field instructors gave two hours instruction to 15 individual fire departments from January to April, 1940. Consult Fire Marshal's Department, Ontario.

Quebec—Representatives of the Provinvial Fire Commissioners' Department continue to assist in training activities during their inspection visits to the various fire departments.

STOP FIRES

In Buildings, Rooms, Roofs---
Fires in Rubbish and Partitions

QUICKLY

THIS WAY

INDIAN FIRE PUMPS

are used and recommended by Fire Departments all over the country. Indians are produced by the originators and oldest makers of pumps in the United States. Every part of every INDIAN is quality built and rigidly inspected. The INDIAN was especially designed for fighting small fires where there may be a limited water supply or little pressure—and to work where heavier apparatus is cumbersome and costly. There is no other product made that fills the bill like the INDIAN in doing such a large part of the work that the average Fire Department is called upon to handle.

ONE COMPACT FIRE FIGHTING UNIT

INDIAN FIRE PUMP (No. 90G)—Complete, with 5-gallon, form-fitting, ventilated, Armco zinc grip, rust-proof, galvanized steel tank.

INDIAN FIRE PUMP (No. 90B)—Complete, with 5-gallon, form-fitting, ventilated, solid brass tank.

INDIAN FIRE PUMP (No. 90C)—Complete, with 5-gallon, form-fitting, ventilated, solid brass chrome plated tank and pump.

Send for Catalog

D. B. SMITH & CO.

413 Main St., Utica, N. Y.

PACIFIC COAST AGENTS:

Hercules Equipment & Rubber Co.
550 Third Street
San Francisco, Calif.

Western Loggers' Machinery Co.
302 S.W. 4th Street
Portland, Oregon

Mill & Mine Supply, Inc.
2700 Fourth Ave., South,
Seattle, Wash.

Roy G. Davis Co.
617 East Third St.,
Los Angeles, Cal.

A Score Card For Fire Chiefs

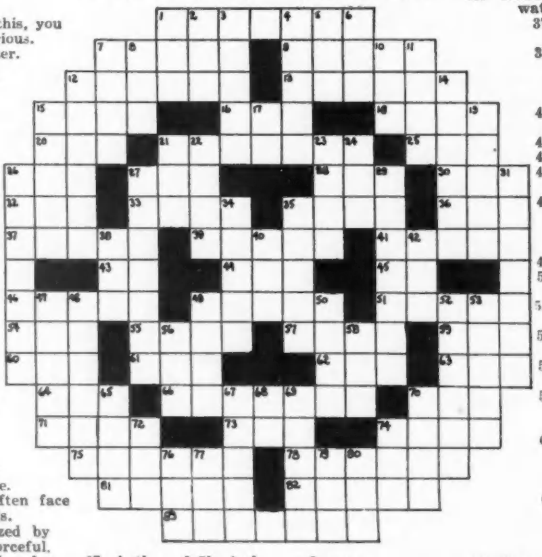
A RECENT bulletin of the Delaware County Firemen's Association of the State of Pennsylvania presented the following score card for fire chiefs, stressing that a fire chief's calibre determines the calibre of a fire department. Allow yourself one to five points according to how you answer the questions below. A perfect score is 75.

1. DID YOU see that the apparatus was in first class working order and ready for service at all times?
2. DID YOU see that the apparatus room was kept clean and in an orderly condition at all times?
3. DID YOU do anything during the year to improve the morale of the company?
4. DID YOU have drills and talks on the proper way of handling and care of apparatus, hose, ladders and tools?
5. DID YOU encourage your officers to attend fire schools?
6. DID YOU discuss each fire with your men as to the probable cause, how it could have been fought to result in less loss?
7. DID YOU investigate thoroughly and attempt to determine the cause of every fire?
8. DID YOU keep a complete record of the runs made by your company, the service rendered, and work performed by your men?
9. DID YOU introduce any new ideas and methods which would tend to improve the fire service?
10. DID YOU read magazines, pamphlets and other literature on the subject of Fire Protection and Fire Prevention?
11. DID YOU encourage your men to do likewise?
12. DID YOU discuss with your men the fire defences for hazardous situations in your fire zone?
13. DID YOU insist on "SAFETY FIRST" to the drivers of apparatus in responding to and returning from an alarm?
14. DID YOU accomplish anything during the year through public relations for your company or department?
15. DID YOU take a prominent part in Fire Prevention activities in your community?

CROSS-WORD PUZZLE FOR A FIREMAN

By Joanne Sargent

(Answer next month)



ACROSS

1. He fights flames.
7. This is frightening.
9. Signal that means business for the firemen.
12. An insect with a mean sting.
13. Where Indians keep the home fires burning.
15. To depend on.
16. Forming a legal corporation. (Abbrev.)
18. An act.
20. Olden times from a poetic standpoint.
21. To grow more brisk or strong.
25. Just an old salt.
26. One hundred six. (Roman Numerals)
27. When this is cast, the jig is up.
28. Help; assistance.
30. Wood's life blood.
32. Alphabetically, this is you and you and YOU.
33. Firemen's choppers.
35. To catch sight of.
36. Balm for troubled waters.
37. Reinforce with men.
39. The fireman extinguishes this.
41. Female goat.
43. Worthless.
44. Sphere.
45. Preposition.
46. When the flames do this, they are dying.
49. Rapidity.
51. Start of metropolis.
54. Unwell; ailing.
55. Standard price.
57. Branches. (Latin)
59. This is river to a Spaniard.
60. Nathaniel's friends just call him this.
61. Self-Supporting Arches. (Abbrev.)
62. Fabulous bird.
63. Finish.
64. The last word in letters.
66. Poodle's paradise.
70. Possesses.
71. Therefore. (Latin)
73. Adjective. (Possess.)
74. Crown of the head.
75. Quietly or gently.
78. This kind of precaution always pays.
81. Yet; nevertheless.
82. Aromas.
83. A campaign to reduce fire hazards.

DOWN

1. Sally Rand's stock in trade.
2. Angry part of fire.
3. To fasten again.
4. Flares up if struck.
5. A malt beverage.
6. Forty winks.
7. Exchanged for money.
8. To weep.
10. If you see this, you will be furious.
11. To encounter.
12. A non-combustible dirigible gas
14. Time of year.
15. Musical comedy.
17. Nova Scotia. (Abbrev.)
19. To filter; flow off gradually.
21. To repair or put to rights.
22. To reduce a sail.
23. Facility; comfort.
24. To pinch or squeeze sharply.
26. This is raised-as-best-os possible at the theatre.
27. Firemen often face these perils.
29. Characterized by energy; forceful.
31. Wood made of veneer sheets glued together.
34. An incline.
35. A glowing fragment.
38. Busy little insect.
40. Part of verb "to be."
42. Chewed and swallowed.
47. A fire; bright flames.
48. Makes minor changes.
49. To remain.
50. To mend or sew.
52. A pact to Chamberlain, scrap paper to Hitler.
53. To wash lightly.
56. Residue after a fire.
58. The French "word."
65. The "I's" have it.
67. Author of Sherlock Holmes stories.
68. A Greek letter that sounds remorseful.
69. To a fireman this is the crime of crimes.
70. Head coverings.
72. Frequently, for a poet.
74. Through; by means of.
76. A muscular twitch, usually in the face.
77. These letters are elementary.
79. The beginning of an adult.
80. The old-fashioned type of dandy.

School Stage Footlights

STAGE footlight fixtures in regular theatres are usually kept in safe condition. These same fixtures on stages in school auditoriums and other halls which are infrequently used are often a source of danger. Mr. George Welman, electrical engineer for the Louisiana Rating and Fire Prevention Bureau, makes the following observations on this hazard.

"When stage footlights are installed in stages that are infrequently used, the upturned lamp holders as a rule are filled with all kinds of small trash. Any small piece of contacting material, such as tacks or tinfoil, introduces an active fire hazard. Very few schools use footlight fixtures and with modern portable stage lighting equipment the former may not be needed. If footlights must be installed, the latest type with lamp holders mounted in a vertical position are recommended.

"Another abomination is the stage floor receptacle in school stages and the household type receptacle used on stage walls. The stage receptacles on the floor of a school stage are generally found filled with dirt. Good husky wall receptacles are suggested for stage walls. The next and most important item in electrical safeguarding the stage and the building is to put 'the young Edisons' in the yard. Do not let them arrange any electrical displays inside the school.

"Another problem is to see that the professional electrician makes a safe job of temporary stage decorations. Some of the essential features to watch in this sort of work are:

1. See that there are no loose electrical connections. Loose connections heat and cause fire.
2. See that good new wire and flexible cord that bears the label of Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., are used.
3. See that any branch circuit fuses are not larger than 15 amperes.
4. See that all fuses and switches are in approved cabinets.
5. See that all portable lamps are provided with wire guards so the lamps will not come in contact with anything that will burn.
6. Have the temporary work inspected by an authorized electrical inspector before it is used.

The stage wall is no place for rigidly mounted lamp outlets. It requires an exceptionally strong guard to protect a lamp in a rigidly secured lamp holder and stand the gaff when scenery is thrown against it. For "Cleanup" lamps on the stage a regular, well-guarded fixture hung from the rigging loft is necessary.

LaBOUR
UTILITY EQUIPMENT FOR
ANY FIRE DEPARTMENT
● This comparatively inexpensive unit "fills in" in many important ways to make any fire department, large or small, better able to do its work.
Within its capacity—150 G.P.M. at 100 lbs. pressure—it will do any work required. Readily attached to any passenger car, it will negotiate many roads which a heavy pumper cannot travel. For outlying or farm fires it is therefore ideal.
Also, you will find it useful for dewatering basements or other "clean-up" work after fires or in other emergencies. The self-priming centrifugal pump cannot clog and is not harmed by dirty water.
Full details will be supplied on request.
LaBOUR FIRE TRAILER
THE LaBOUR COMPANY, Inc.
• Elkhart, Indiana, U. S. A.

Membership in the N.F.P.A.
for Your Company or Department

Membership with unusual advantages is available to fire companies and fire departments through the Volunteer Firemen's Section of the National Fire Protection Association. Here's the simple plan:

Your company or department applies for regular membership in the N.F.P.A. and pays the minimum $10 annual dues. When the application is accepted, the company or department begins to receive at headquarters the monthly bulletins and publications sent regularly to all members of the Association. Also comes a 100-page *Quarterly* Magazine (four times during the membership year), a volume of annual Proceedings (over 400 pages), a Directory of members, and an Index to printed publications. You thus build up a nice fire library. Membership also places at the disposal of the company or department the Information Service of the Association.

Only through membership can you get VOLUNTEER FIREMEN for your Company or Department.

The publications and services enumerated above are what regular N.F.P.A. members get for their $10 annual dues. The special membership plan of the Volunteer Firemen's Section provides that *in addition* you get VOLUNTEER FIREMEN magazine for the men in your company or department. (The $10 minimum dues allows you to enroll up to 10 men to receive the magazine: $1.00 per year extra for each man in excess of 10 enrolled.) VOLUNTEER FIREMEN is mailed to each man's home address.

USE THIS COUPON FOR SPECIAL MEMBERSHIP PLAN

If your company or department is now a member, pass this coupon to some other company or department which might like to enjoy the benefits of this plan.

National Fire Protection Association, 60 Batterymarch St., Boston, Mass.:

Please enroll our company or department as a member of the VOLUNTEER FIREMEN'S SECTION.

Name ..... Rank .....
(Chief, Sec'y, Capt., etc.)

Name of Company or Department .....

Address

ATTRACTIVELY PRICED

THE
NEW MODEL "Y"
TRAFFIK-KING

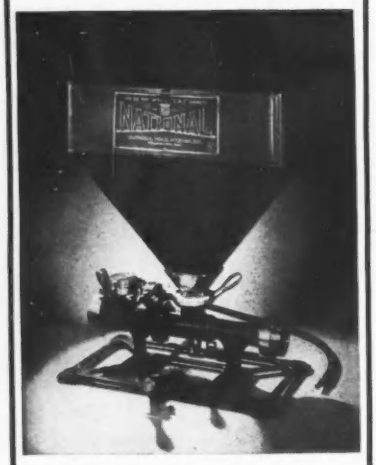
The combination siren and oscillating light

The same large light used in the super-deluxe models is now offered in a siren with the tone, power and performance of the famous model W Federal siren. A value that puts the Traffik - King combination within reach of all.

Ask for Bulletin Number 117

Federal Electric Co., Inc.

8717 S. State St. Chicago, Ill.



SPECIAL EQUIPMENT
FOR FIRE DEPARTMENTS

NATIONAL
Invertible Hopper

for running board mounting

Capacity—
1100 gallons of foam per minute

Write for details to:

NATIONAL FOAM SYSTEM
INCORPORATED
1633 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Penna.

$10.00-$3.00-$2.00 EACH MONTH

PYRENE PRIZE LETTER CONTEST

• IT'S EASY TO WIN!

Have you ever put out a fire with a fire extinguisher? If you have you can put yourself in line for a cash prize.

• WRITE A LETTER . . .

That is all that you have to do. Just write us about an experience where an approved extinguisher of any make did good work in stopping a fire.

• RECEIVE $10.00 FOR 250 WORDS

You can, by winning first prize. Decide to be one of the three firemen this month who will take home a cash prize by simply relating an experience with a fire extinguisher in this contest sponsored by the Pyrene Manufacturing Company of Newark, N. J., and VOLUNTEER FIREMEN.

• NO RED TAPE . . .

No fancy writing, no formality—merely send your entry to the address given below.

FIRST PRIZE—$10.00

H. LUNDSTRUM
Flin Flon Volunteer Fire Brigade
Flin Flon, Manitoba

Fire in Protected Cupboard

I am an operator in the Town Pump Station at Flin Flon and I am also a member of our volunteer fire brigade. On Wednesday afternoon the 17th I was off-shift and sleeping when I was awakened by my wife calling me to a fire next door. I immediately grabbed a 2½ gallon soda-acid extinguisher which I kept in my home and went into the next house.

The kitchen was full of smoke, but crouching low for a few seconds I was able to see that the fire was coming from the cupboard behind the kitchen range and in front of the chimney. The wall in the cupboard had been "protected" with a sheet of metal nailed flat on the wall. The wall of the cupboard had ignited behind the metal because the range was too close to the wall at the firebox end.

I used the soda-acid extinguisher and then ran to a home where another extinguisher was located. I hurried back over fences, the shortest possible way, but by the time I returned I found the fire out and did not need the second extinguisher.

Our town of Flin Flon maintains twenty 2½ gallon soda-acid extinguishers in homes at strategic points outside the limits of our water system. Each home has a sign on it which reads "Public fire extinguisher within."

SECOND PRIZE—$3.00

JACOB STOCKERT, *Secretary*
Wm. Penn Fire Company
Langhorn, Pa.

One Gallon of Liquid Ends Fire

I work for a private school and we take all the precautions possible against fire. Some time ago a very large addition was being built to one of the dormitories. The building was under roof and the workmen were starting to finish the inside. A large truck of lumber which had been backed right against one of the doors of the building was partly unloaded. Someone noticed that the cab was full of smoke. One fellow raised the hood of the truck and saw that the floor-boards were all on fire underneath. He started to throw sand and water on it, but he was unable to get to the actual fire.

I happened to come along and saw the fire. I ran into the old building, got a 2½ gallon extinguisher and played it on the fire. As a matter of fact it only took about a gallon of liquid to extinguish the fire. This one extinguisher saved the truck, the large addition to the building, and a probable great loss.

THIRD PRIZE—$2.00

ERVIN S. SENG
Hallam, Nebraska

Carbon Tetrachloride for Auto Fire

One day last week a farm woman drove a car to our town, and parked in front of my place of business. She went into another store to shop and in a few minutes a passerby saw fire underneath the hood of the parked automobile. He called my attention to it and I immediately grabbed a 1½ quart carbon tetrachloride fire extinguisher from the hook, and rushed to the car.

The space under the hood was all in flames and fire was shooting out from the louvers of the hood. I pumped about one and one-half strokes of liquid through the louvers of the hood and the flames were immediately extinguished.

The cause of the fire was that the carburetor had been leaking gasoline on the hot exhaust pipe which then ignited. The extinguisher saved the car with practically no damage. Had this car been placed in a home garage where the escaping gases might have ignited, the chances are that the car in the garage would have been lost. There was considerable inquiry about this fire extinguisher for automobiles after this event.

CONTEST RULES

1. Contestants in the Pyrene Prize Letter Contest must be members of their local fire department.

2. Letters are to describe actual experiences where an approved fire extinguisher of any make has saved lives or property.

3. Trade names may be used but will be deleted in publication. Publishers reserve the right to edit winning letters to permit publication.

4. Each contestant automatically vouches for the truth of the facts presented from his own or others' experience.

5. Only one letter may be submitted each month.

6. Letters must be legibly written in ink or typewritten on white paper, one side only. Preference will be given to letters not over 250 words in length.

7. Letters received after the 8th of the month will be judged in following month's competition.

8. Monthly prizes in cash will be: 1st, $10.00; 2nd, $3.00; and 3rd, $2.00.

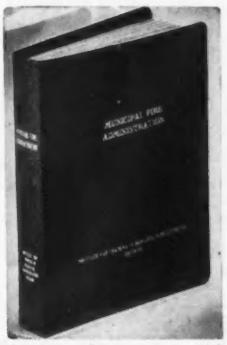
9. Address contest letters to Pyrene Prize Letter Contest, National Fire Protection Association, 60 Batterymarch St., Boston, Mass.

If you are a fire commissioner, city manager, fire chief or fire department officer, or if you hold any other administrative position in your local government, or aspire to such position—

KEEP AHEAD
OF YOUR JOB

by enrolling in a Practical Correspondence Course in

FIRE ADMINISTRATION



A 600-page volume comes with the course and contains material never before found in print.

WHILE sponsored by city managers as a part of the in-service training program of their profession, here is a course which has a value to everyone who has anything to do with the direction or operation of a fire department. The problems of volunteer and part-paid fire departments, including such typical ones as those of equipment, rural water supplies, mutual aid and county organization, are given equal attention with problems of the larger city fire department. Available nowhere else is the data included from more than 200 cities covering fire department personnel, stations, insurance costs and fire losses. The nominal fee of $25 for the course covers the above text (which the student may keep), the course of lessons, and personal review and correction of lesson papers.

Outline of Course in
FIRE ADMINISTRATION

The Municipal Fire Problem.
Fire Insurance Classification of Cities.
Organization for Fire Protection.
Personnel Administration.
Water Supply for Fire Service.
Department Buildings and Equipment.
Distribution of Equipment and Personnel.
Fire Alarm Signaling Systems.
The Technique of Fire Fighting.
Legal Aspects of Fire Prevention.
Work of Municipal and State Fire Prevention Agencies.
Fire Investigation and Incendiarism.
Records and Measurement of Results.

Institute for Training in Municipal Administration
1313 East 60th St., Chicago, Ill.

Please send me particulars and application form for the Course in Fire Administration. This does not obligate me to take the course.

Name .....

Address .....

(VF6-40) .....

Streamline

YOUR FIRE DEPT.

With The New

CIRCUL-AIR
FIRE HOSE DRYER

THE BETTER, EASIER, QUICKER, SAFER, MODERN WAY TO DRY FIRE HOSE.

ELIMINATES TOWERS & RACKS

Firemen like it because it's easier to use than the old methods . . . . it dries 25 to 50 times faster . . . . and lessens the chances of a hose shortage at a critical time . . . . and eliminates most of the work involved. Does away with costly building repairs, too.

MAKES GOOD HOSE LAST LONGER

Because it AIR CONDITIONS as it dries . . . electrically operated, it circulates warm air currents through the loosely coiled hose, depending on turbulence of the air currents by its powerful blower rather than on heat . . . . while drying cotton jackets thoroughly it leaves sufficient moisture in the tube to help preserve the rubber.

MORE ECONOMICAL & EFFICIENT

Not only low in first cost but very cheap to operate . . . . dries 500 ft. double jacket hose in 3 to 5 hours, or 2,500 ft. daily when necessary . . . .and thus helps to pay its way. Compact, requiring only 4 ft. square of floor space . . . Strong, its all steel construction will make it last a lifetime.

For Further Particulars, Contact Your Hose Salesman, or Write to

THE CIRCUL-AIR CORP.

303 Dwight Building . . . Jackson, Michigan

GAMEWELL VITAGUARD

THIS system has proved itself most effective and economical in communities having volunteer fire departments or whose fire alarm requirements call for one alarm box circuit which can be divided into two sections . . . or loop circuits.

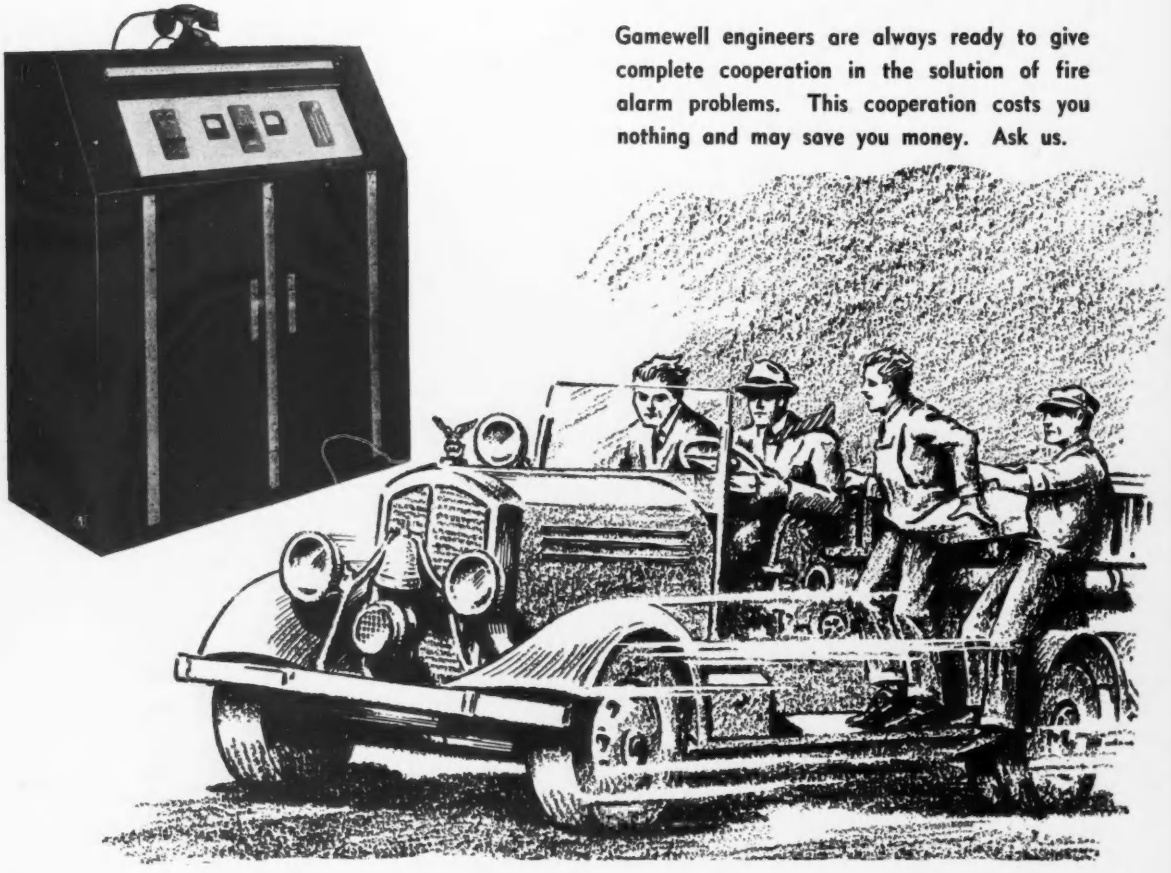
The element of maintenance cost has been practically eliminated in the VITAGUARD System and there's nothing about it that needs manual control or winding.

EXPRESSLY FOR

VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENTS AND INDUSTRIAL PLANTS

If your community wants a dependable, low-cost fire alarm system send to Gamewell for the VITAGUARD book . . . it is fully illustrated and gives plenty of installation data.

Gamewell engineers are always ready to give complete cooperation in the solution of fire alarm problems. This cooperation costs you nothing and may save you money. Ask us.



THE GAMEWELL COMPANY

NEWTON UPPER FALLS MASSACHUSETTS